1. What are the attributes of good software?

1. Good software should deliver the required functionality
2. Performance to the user and should be maintainable,
3. Dependable
4. Usable.
5. All of the above

2. Choose a FALSE statement

1. There are two kinds of software product- Generic products and Customized (or bespoke) software
2. Software engineering ethics consists of Confidentiality , Competence and Intellectual property rights
3. All of the above
4. None of the above

3. The general process models that are commonly used are –

1. Incremental development- This takes the fundamental process activities of specification development, validation, and evolution and represents them as separate process phases such as requirements specification, software design, implementation, and testing.
2. The waterfall model-This approach interleaves the activities of specification, development, and validation. The system is developed as a series of versions (increments), with each version adding functionality to the previous version.
3. Integration and configuration- This approach relies on the availability of reusable components or systems. The system development process focuses on configuring these components for use in a new setting and integrating them into a system.
4. The Waterfall Model - It is also referred to as a linear-sequential life cycle model or the classic software life cycle model. It is very simple to understand and use.
5. None of the above

4. Which one of the following is appropriate for the incremental model of software development?

1. When developments models are flexible
2. When the process of software development is well defined
3. When a core product is required quickly
4. All of the above

5. Which one of the following traits needs to exist among members of an agile software team?

1. Competence
2. Decision making ability
3. Mutual trust
4. All of the above
5. None of the above

6. Which one of the following is not a key question to be answered by team members at each daily scrum meeting?

1. What did you do since last meeting?
2. What obstacles are you encountering?
3. What is the cause of the problems you are encountering?
4. What do you plan to accomplish in the next team meeting?

7. At what stage of software development task does agile modeling (AM) provide guidance to practitioners?

a. Analysis
b. Coding
c. Testing
d. Development
e. Maintenance

8. What are the four framework activities found in the eXtreme Programming (XP) process model?

1. Analysis, design, coding and testing
2. Planning, analysis , design, coding
3. Planning, analysis, coding, testing
4. Planning, design, coding, testing

9. Which of the following is not important question during software project inception?

1. What will the economic benefit from a good solution?
2. Who is behind the request for the work?
3. Who will pay for the work?
4. Who will use the solution?

10. Which of the following is NOT correct-

1. Functional requirements - These are statements of services the system should provide, how the system should react to particular inputs, and how the system should behave in particular situations. In some cases, the functional requirements may also explicitly state what the system should not do.
2. Non-functional requirements- These are constraints on the services or functions offered by the system. They include timing constraints, constraints on the development process, and constraints imposed by standards. Non-functional requirements often apply to the system as a whole rather than individual system features or services.
3. All of the above
4. None of the above

11. Which one of the following explain the use of a data flow diagram?

1. It depicts relationship between data objects
2. It depicts functions that transform the data flow
3. It indicates system reactions to external events
4. All of the above

12. An architectural style encompasses which of the following elements-

1. Constraints
2. Set of components
3. Semantic models
4. All of the above

13. Which of the following can be used to represent the architectural design of a piece of software?

1. Dynamic models
2. Functional models
3. Structural models
4. All of the above

14. What is the purpose of load testing?

1. To test the response rate of the system
2. To test the number of transactions that the system can handle simultaneously
3. To test during development
4. All of the above

15. The purpose of performance testing is to –

1. To test the response rate of the system.
2. To test the number of transactions that the system can handle simultaneously
3. To test during development
4. All of the above

16. Which one of the following stages is not in system evolution process?

1. Impact analysis
2. Release planning
3. Change implementation
4. System checks

17. Integrity threat refers to –

1. Unauthorized modification of data
2. Denial of access to service and data
3. Unauthorized viewing of data
4. All of the above

18. **Reliability is the probability of failure-free operation over a specified time, in a given environment, for a specific purpose. Availability is the probability that a system, at a point in time, will be operational and able to deliver the requested services.**

1. True
2. False
3. None of the above
4. Neither of the above

19. Select one level of protection which might not be used in information security.

1. Platform-level protection
2. Application-level protection
3. Record-level protection
4. Usage-level protection

20. Refactoring which is making program changes to preserve a system functionality is a form of

1. Preventative maintenance
2. Maintenance to repair software faults
3. Maintenance to adapt software to a different environment
4. None of the above

21. Why is it sometime necessary to bypass the normal change management system and make urgent change to a system?

1. To satisfy management
2. To satisfy customer
3. To repair a serious system fault
4. None of the above